

their death song upon them was almost magical. Their whole manner changed after they had closed their singing, and an air of cheerful majesty marked all of them. It seemed as if during their passionate wailing, they had passed in spirit through the valley of the shadow of death, and already had their eyes fixed on the pleasant hunting grounds beyond.

As their friends came about them, they bade them cheerful farewells, and in some cases there would be peals of laughter, as they were wished pleasant journeys to the spirit-land. They bestowed their pipes upon their favorites, and so far as they had, gave keepsake trinkets to all. Major Brown said there was as much of laughter and fun as if they were going to a feast.

While we were there, the chains were cut from them and their hands bound behind them. White-Dog begged to be left free, without tying, and it seemed a mortification to all when they were bound. One, right in front of us, with a smiling face, which nothing seemed to change, trembled all over, even while he smiled, as the irons were struck from him, and his arms were pinioned. The half-breeds were most visibly affected while these preparations for the gallows were in progress.

They had evidently taken great pains to make themselves presentable for their last appearance on the stage of life. Most of them had little pocket mirrors, and before they were bound, employed themselves in putting on the finishing touches of paint, and arranging their hair according to the Indian mode. All had religious emblems, mostly crosses, of fine gold or steel, and these were displayed with all the prominence of an exquisite or a religious. Many were painted in war style, with bands, and beads, and feathers, and were decked as gaily as for a festival.

None were admitted within the prison besides the priests, the reporters, and the officers and men of the provost guard. They expressed a desire to shake hands with the reporters who were to write about how they looked and acted, and with the artist who was to picture their appearance. So we had to go through the ordeal of shaking hands with the thirty-nine. The hands of most were of the natural warmth, while those of others were cold as ice. Nearly all, on shaking hands would point their fingers to the sky, and say as plainly as they could, "We go up." White-Dog told us it was Little Crow who got them into the scrape and now they had to die for it. One said to us there was a Great Spirit above who would take him home, and that he should die happy. Thus the time passed during the trying of hands, and striking of the manacles.

At a little after nine o'clock, the Reverend Father Ravoux entered the prison again, to perform the closing religious exercises. The guard fell back as he came in, the Indians ranging themselves around the room. The Father addressed the condemned at some length, and appeared much affected. He knelt on the floor in their midst, and prayed with them, all following and uniting with him in an audible voice. They appeared like a different race of beings while going through these religious exercises. Their voices were low and humble, and every exhibition of Indian bravado was banished.

THE HOUR CALLED.

While Father Ravoux was speaking to the Indians, and repeating, for the hundredth time, his urgent request that they must think to the last of the Great Spirit before whom they were about to appear, Provost Marshal Redfield entered and whispered a word in the ear of the good priest, who immediately said a word or two in French to Henry Millard, a half-breed, who repeated it in Dacotah to the Indians, who were all lying down around the prison. In a moment, every Indian stood erect, and as the Provost Marshal opened the door, they fell in behind him with the greatest alacrity. Indeed a notice of release, pardon, or reprieve could not have induced them to leave the cell with more apparent willingness than this call to death. We followed on behind them, and as those at the head of the procession came out of the basement at the opposite side of the gallows, and directly in front, we heard a sort of death-wail sounded, which was immediately caught up by all the condemned, and was chaunted in unison until the scaffold was reached. At the foot of the steps there was no delay. Capt. Redfield mounted the drop, at the head, and the Indians crowded around him, as if it were a race to see who would get up first. They actually crowded on each other's heels, and as they got to the top, each took his position, without any assistance from those who were detailed for that purpose. They still kept up a mournful wail, and occasionally there would be a piercing scream. The ropes were soon arranged around their necks, not the least resistance being offered. One or two, feeling the noose uncomfortably tight, attempted to loosen it, and, although their hands were tied, they partially succeeded. The movement, however, was noticed by the assistants, and the cords were rearranged. The white caps, which had been placed on the top of their heads, were now drawn down over their faces, shutting out forever the light of day from their eyes. Then ensued a scene that can hardly be described, and which can never be forgotten. All joined in shouting and singing, as it appeared to those who were ignorant of the language. The tones seemed somewhat discordant,

and yet there was harmony in it. Save the moment of cutting the rope, it was the most thrilling moment of the awful scene. And it was not their voices alone. Their bodies swayed to and fro, and their every limb seemed to be keeping time. The drop trembled and shook as if all were dancing. The most touching scene on the drop was their attempts to grasp each other's hands, fettered as they were. They were very close to each other, and many succeeded. Three or four in a row were hand in hand, and all hands swaying up and down with the rise and fall of their voices. One old man reached out each side, but could not grasp a hand. His struggles were piteous, and affected many beholders.

We are informed by those who understand the language, that their singing and shouting was only to sustain each other—that their was nothing defiant in their last moments, and that no "death song," strictly speaking was chanted on the gallows. Each one shouted his own name, and called on the name of his friend, saying in substance, "I'm here! I'm here!"

THE EXECUTION.

Captain Burt hastily scanned all the arrangements for the execution, and motioned to Major Brown, the signal officer, that all was ready. There was one tap of the drum, almost drowned by the voices of the Indians—another, and the stays of the drop were knocked away, the rope cut, and with a crash, down came the drop. One rope broke, but not until the neck of the victim was dislocated, whose body came down on the drop with a heavy thud, and a crash of the boards. There was no struggling by any of the Indians for the space of half a minute—the only movements were the natural vibrations occasioned by the fall.

In the meantime a new rope was placed around the neck of the one who fell, and it having been thrown over the beam, he was soon hanging with the others. After the lapse of a minute, several drew up their legs once or twice, and their was some movement of the arms. One Indian, at the expiration of ten minutes, breathed, but the rope was better adjusted, and life was soon extinct. It is unnecessary to speak of the awful sight of thirty-eight human beings suspended in the air. Imagination will readily supply what we refrain from describing.

REMOVING THE BODIES.

After the bodies had hung for about half an hour, the physicians of the several regiments present examined the bodies and reported that life was extinct. Soon after several United States mule teams appeared, when the bodies were taken down and dumped into the wagons without much ceremony, and were carried down to the sand bar in front of the city, and were all buried in the same hole. The half-breeds were buried in one corner of the hole, so that they can be disinterred by their friends.

The whole military part of the programme was carried out in the best style. There was no confusion, and every detachment knew its appointed place and stuck to it. We have never before seen a finer military display in the State. Many detachments came from a long distance, and had a hard tramp of it, and also were not very comfortably quartered in Mankato. Much credit is due to Col. Miller, as well as to all other field officers, for the excellence of their arrangements for the execution, and the good order which everywhere prevailed. Everything was conducted in the most orderly and quiet manner. As the drop fell the citizens could not repress a shout of exultation, in which the soldiers joined. A boy soldier, who stood beside us, had his mother, and brothers and sisters killed; his face was pale and quivering, but he gave a shout of righteous exultation when the drop fell.

The people who had gathered in great crowds, and who had maintained a degree of order that had not been anticipated, quietly dispersed as the wagons bore the bodies of the murderers off to burial. Few, we take it, who witnessed the awful scene will voluntarily look upon its like again.

CONFESSIONS AND PROTESTATIONS OF THE CONDEMNED.

The following is a synopsis of the conversations held with the condemned prisoners, by the Rev. S. R. Riggs, and written out by him for publication, as an authentic record of their dying confessions and protestations:

1. To-he-do-ne-cha (One who forbids his House) says he was asleep when the outbreak took place at the Lower Agency. He was not present at the breaking open of the stores, but afterwards went over the Minnesota river and took some women captives. The men who were killed there, he says, were killed by other Indians.
2. Pan-doo-ta, alias Ta-joo (Red Otter) says he was with the party that killed Patwell and others. Maza-bom-do killed Patwell. He himself took Miss Williams captive. Says he would have violated the women, but they resisted. He thinks he did a good deed in saving the women alive.
3. Wya-tah-ta-wa (His People) says he was at the attack on Capt. Marsh's company, and also at New Uln. He and another Indian shot a man at the same time. He was at the battle of Birch Coulee, where he fired his gun four times, and at Wood Lake twice.
4. Hin-nan-shoon-ko-yag-na-ne (One who walks clothed in an Owl's Tail) says he is charged with killing white people, and so condemned. He does not know

certainly that he killed any one, but was in all the battles. That is all he has to say.

5. Ma-za-bom-doo (Iron Blower) says he was down on the Big Cottonwood when the outbreak took place, but was present at the killing of Patwell and others, but denies having done it himself. He thinks he did well by Mattie Williams and Mary Swan, in keeping them from being killed. They now live and he has to die, which he thinks not quite fair.

6. Wah-pa-doo-ta (Red Leaf) is an old man. He says he saw some men after they were killed about the Agency. But did not kill any one there. He started down to the Fort, and went onto the New Uln settlement. There he shot at a man through a window, but does not think he killed him.

7. Wa-he-hna (do not know what this name means) says he did not kill any one. If he had believed he had killed a white man he would have fled with Little Crow. The witnesses lied on him.

8. Sna-ma-ne (Tinkling Walker) says he was condemned on the testimony of two German boys. They say he killed two persons. The boys told lies, he was not at that place at all.

9. Ta-tay-me-ma (Round Wind) was condemned on the testimony of two German boys, who said they saw him kill their mother. The old man denies the charge—says he was not across the river at the time, and that he was unjustly condemned.

10. Rda-in-yen-ca (Rattling Runner) is quite a young man; was one of the uprisings on Monday, the 18th of August, until they had killed a number of men. He then went out and met Little Crow, and tried to stop the murders but could not. The next day his son was brought home wounded from Fort Ridgely. He forbade the delivery of the white captives to Paul when he demanded them, and he supposes that he is to be hung for that.

11. Do-wan-sa (The Singer) says he was one of six who were down in the Swan Lake neighborhood. He knows that they killed two men and two women, but this was done by the rest of the party, and not by himself.

12. Ha-pa-n (Second Child, if a son) says he was not in the massacres of New Uln nor the Agency. He was with the company who killed Patwell and his companions. He took one of the women—O-ya-tay-ta-wa killed Patwell.

13. Shoon-ka-sa (White Dog) says that his position and conduct at the ferry were misunderstood and misrepresented; that he wanted peace and did not command the Indians to fire on Capt. Marsh's men; that another man should be put to death for that. He complains bitterly that he did not have a chance to tell the things as they were; that he could not have an opportunity of rebutting the false testimony brought against him.

He says that they all expected to have another trial—that they were promised it. That they have done great wrongs to the white people, and do not refuse to die, but they think it hard that they did not have a fairer trial. They want the President to know this.

14. Toun-can-e-chah-tag-na-ne (one who walks by his grandfather) says he took nothing from the stores except a blanket. He is charged with killing white persons, but he did not. They were killed by another man.

15. E-ta-doo-day (Red Face) says he went with others to the stores, but did not kill any one.

16. Am-da-cha (Broken to Pieces) says he was detesting a girl when he learned about the outbreak at the Lower Agency. He went with others and brought some things from Mr. Forbes' store. He fired his gun only twice, but thinks he did not kill any one.

17. Hay-pe-dan (The Third Child if a son) says he was driven into the outbreak by being called a coward. He went across the Minnesota river and took two horses, and afterwards captured a woman and two children. He tried to keep a white man from being killed, but could not. He was at the ferry when Marsh's men were killed, but had only a bow and arrows there. He was in three battles and shot six times, but does not know that he killed any one.

18. Mal-pe-o-ke-na-jin (Who Stands on the Clouds)—Cut nose—says that when Little Crow proposed to kill the traders, he went along. He says he is charged with having killed a carpenter, but he did not do it. He fired off his gun in one of the stores. He was out at Hutchinson when his son was killed. He was hungry and went over the river to kill an ox, when there he saved Mr. Brown's family.

19. Henry Millard, a half-breed. Henry says he went over the Minnesota river with Baptiste Campbell and others. They were forced to go by Little Crow. He fired his gun at a woman but does not think that he killed her. Several others fired at her also. He did not see her afterwards.

Henry Millard was raised by Gen. Sibley. He is a smart, active, intelligent young man; and as such, would be likely to be drawn into the Dakota rebellion. Indeed it was next to impossible for young men, whether half-breeds or full bloods, to keep out of it. They are to be pitted as well as blamed.

20. Chas-ka-dan (The First Born, if a son) says he went to the stores in the morning of Monday. There he saw Little Crow taking away goods. He then went up to Red Wood. They were there

told that a white man was coming on the road. They went out to meet him; but the first who came along was a half-breed. Then came along Mr. Gleason, and Mrs. Wakefield. His friend shot Mr. Gleason and attempted to fire on him, but his gun did not go off. He saved Mrs. Wakefield and the children; and now he dies while she lives.

21. Baptiste Campbell went over the Minnesota river with four others. They were sent over by Little Crow, and told to get all the cattle they could and kill every white man—if they did not the Soldier's Lodge would take care of them. They went over to a farm where they found a lot of cattle which they attempted to drive. The cattle, however, ran away, and then their attention was called to the owner. Campbell fired off his gun first, but did not hit the man. He says his statement before the Commission was misunderstood. He says he was a good shot, and if he had fired on the man he could have killed him. He fired over him intentionally. He fired because he felt compelled to do so by command of Little Crow.

Campbell says that Little Crow compelled him and his brother Joseph to go out to Hutchinson. They tried to get away at the time of the attack on Capt. Strout's company, but were prevented. They were forced to go to the battle of Hutchinson. Little Crow told them that if they did not kill white men they would be killed; but he did not shoot any men there.

22. Ta-ta-ka-gay (Wind Maker) is quite a young man; was one of the uprisings who killed Amos W. Huggins, at Laqui-Parle. He says he was at Red Iron's village when he heard of the outbreak. Another Indian urged him to go up with him and kill Mr. Huggins. He refused at first, but afterwards went. His comrade shot Mr. H. and killed him. He then fired his gun, but held it up.

23. Hay-pin-kpa (The Tip of the Horn) is condemned because he boasted of having shot Stewart B. Garvie with an arrow. As it is not known that Mr. Garvie was shot with an arrow, but with buck-shot, it is probably true, as he said before the Commission, that he lied about it. This is not the first time a man has been killed for lying. He now says that they determined to send off all the white people from Yellow Medicine without killing any. Mr. Garvie refused to go. He did not shoot him. He dies without being guilty of the charge and he trusts in the Great Spirit to save him in the other world.

24. Hypolite Ange is half-breed. He says he had been a clerk in one of the stores for a year previous to the outbreak. He was sent down the Minnesota River with Baptiste Campbell and others by Little Crow. He shot the white man, but not until after he had been killed by others.

25. Na-pa-shne (One who does not flee) says that at the time of the outbreak he was quite lame; that he was not engaged in any of the massacres. He was not engaged in any of the battles but was forced with others to come down to the Yellow Medicine before the battle of Wood Lake. He dies for no fault of his.

26. Wa-kan-tan-ka (Great Spirit) says he was not present in the commencement of the outbreak. He was along with the company which came down toward New Uln. He saw the men in two wagons killed, but he did not kill any one. He says the witness before the Commission testified that he killed one of those men, but the witness lied on him.

27. Toun-kan-e-yag-e-na-jin (One who stands clothed with his Grandfather) says that he was in the battle of Birch Coulee. He was also in the battle of Hutchinson, but does not know that he killed any one.

28. Ma-ka-to-e-na-jin (One who stands on the Earth) is an old man. He says he has not used a gun for years. He was down at New Uln, but did not kill any one. He had two sons killed. He wants to have the truth told.

29. Paza-ko-tay-na-ne (One who walks prepared to shoot) says that he was out in a war party against the Chippewas when the outbreak took place. When he came back the massacres were over. He did not kill any one. He says that his statement before the Commission was misunderstood. When he was asked whether he was on a war party and fired his gun, he replied, "Yes," but it was against the Chippewas, and not the whites.

30. Ta-tay-hde-dan (Wind Comes Home) says that the men of Rice Creek were the authors of the outbreak. He tried to keep them from killing white people, but only succeeded partially.

31. Wa-sho-choon (Frenchman) says he did not know any thing about killing white people. He is to die for no crime. He was very much affected.

32. A-e-cha-ga (To Grow Upon) is charged with participating in the murder of an old man and two girls. He made neither confession nor denial.

33. Ho-tan-in-koo (Voice that appears coming) says he did not have a gun. He was at the Big Woods, and struck a man with his hatchet after he had been shot by another man. He did not abuse any white woman.

34. Khat-tan-hoon-ka (The Parent Hawk) says he did not kill any one. He was down at Fort Ridgely. He was also over at Beaver Creek and took horses from there, but did not kill the man.

35. Chan-ka-lida (Near the Wood) says he took Mary Anderson captive after she had been shot by another man.

He thinks it rather hard that he is to be hung for another's crime.

36. Hda-hin-hday (To make a Rattling Noise Suddenly) says that he was up north at the time of the outbreak and did not come down until after the killing of the whites was past. He was at the battle of Wood Lake. He says he is charged with having killed two children but the charge is false.

37. O-ya-tay-a-kee (The Coming People) is charged with striking Patwell with his hatchet after he was shot. This charge he denies.

38. Ma-hoo-way-ma (He comes for me) says he was out in one of the raids towards the Big Woods. He did not kill any body, but he struck a woman who had been killed before.

39. Wa-kin-yen-wa (Little Thunder) says that he is charged with having murdered one of Courssall's children, but the child is still living. He has seen the child since, he was before the Military Commission. He has done nothing worthy of death.

And now, guilty and not guilty, may God have mercy upon these thirty-nine poor human creatures; and, if it be possible, save them in the other world, through Jesus Christ His Son. Amen.

In making these statements, confessions and denials, they were generally calm; but a few individuals were quite excited. They were immediately checked by others, and told that they were all dead men, and there was no reason why they should not all tell the truth. Many of them have indited letters to their friends in which they say that they are very dear to them, but will see them no more. They exhort them not to cry or change their dress for them. Some of them say they expect to go and dwell with the Good Spirit and express the hope that their friends will all join them.

On Tuesday evening they extemporized a dance, with a wild Indian song. It was feared that this was only a cover for something else which might be attempted, and their chains were thereafter fastened to the floor. It seems, however, rather probable that they were only singing their death-song. Their friends from the other prison have been in to bid them farewell, and they are now ready to die.

S. R. R.

State of Minnesota, County of Carver.

To Allen B. Failing. You are hereby notified that a writ of Attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of James Slemons Sr. and Jesse B. Hilly, amounting to the sum of Fifty two dollars and six cents. Now unless you shall appear before J. S. Letford Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for said County at his office in the town of Carver on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1893 at three o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 1st day of Jan. A. D. 1893. W. B. Griswold, JAMES SLEMONS, Sr., Atty for Plffs. Jesse B. Hilly, Plaintiff.

FOR 1893.

The Saturday Evening

POST!

The Publishers of the Post take pleasure in announcing their literary arrangements for the coming year are of a character to warrant them in promising a feast of good things to their thousands of readers. Among the contributors to the Post we may now mention the following distinguished authors:—

Mrs. ELLEN WOOD, Author of "The Earl's Heir," "East Lynne," "The Changelings," &c.
MARION HARLAND, Author of "A Lone," "The Hidden Path," "Editha," &c.
EDMUND KIRKE, Author of "Among the Pines."
VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, Whose Domestic Sketches are so greatly admired.

During the coming year the Post will endeavor to maintain its high reputation for Choice Stories, Sketches and Poetry. Special departments shall also be devoted as heretofore to Agriculture, Wit and Humor, Receipts, News, Markets, &c.

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy one year	\$2 00
4 copies one year	6 00
8 copies one year	12 00
20 copies one year	24 00

Any one getting up either of the two last named clubs, will have a copy sent them free of charge.

A Splendid Premium.

Who wants a Sewing Machine? To any one sending thirty subscriptions and \$50, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines, such as they sell for \$45. The machine will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

Address DEACON & PETERSON, No. 219 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE upon short notice all kinds of Job Printing from a mammoth Poster to a Wedding card, and in a style unsurpassed.

20,000 Bushels of wheat wanted at once. Cash will be paid.

CLAS. A. WARRNER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, NAILS, GLASS, HATS, CAPS & READY MADE CLOTHING.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant

CLAS. A. WARRNER.

CLAS. A. WARRNER.

CLAS. A. WARRNER.

PROSPECTUS OF THE St. Paul Press. A Republican Newspaper.

The success which the Press has achieved affords the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it more fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper.

It has attained a circulation in its several editions greater than any other paper in St. Paul, or north-west of Milwaukee. The Press will continue to advocate the interests of free American labor; the propriety of the Union and the preservation of Republican institutions; honesty and economy in Government; the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion; the use of every available means to crush the rebellion effectually, without regard to the preservation of the "peculiar institution" for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war; the latest news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the associated Press of the United States the same morning that it is given to the public in the leading cities of the Union; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature; and by authority.

The Laws of Minnesota.

Market Reports by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The St. Paul Weekly Press, Enlarged and in Quarto Form

Will contain about forty-five columns of reading matter—nearly eight pages—each week, but the space being devoted to advertisements.

Terms.

One copy one year	\$2 00
One copy six months	1 00
Three copies one year	4 50
Five copies one year	6 00
Seven copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year to one address	10 00
21 copies one year, to one address	20 00

clerks will be furnished for One Dollar additions to clubs—for unexpired time—may be made at any time.

In clubs to separate address, each copy \$1.20.

St. Paul Tri-Weekly Press.

containing all the news matter of the daily press. One copy one year \$3 50 One copy six months 2 00 One copy three months 1 00 Clubs of five one year, each 3 00 Clubs of any number, mailed to one address, each, seventy-five cents per quarter, or twenty-five cents per month.

Saint Paul Daily Press.

One copy one year	\$6 00
One copy six months	3 50
One copy three months	1 50

To clubs of five, and to Postmasters or others acting as agents for the Daily Press, it will be supplied in packages to one address, at ten cents per copy per week.

Steam Printing.

We have introduced steam into our printing establishment, and have in connection with it a

Complete Book Bindery.

We are now prepared to do work cheaply, and in every department of Job and Book printing, Blank Book Manufacture, &c., &c. Orders for county and Official Blanks and Blank Books particularly solicited.

Address, PRESS PRINTING CO., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Surveying.

THE undersigned would inform the people of Carver County that he is prepared to do any job of surveying in a satisfactory manner, and upon short notice. [37] J. O. BRUNING

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner. - - Editor.



CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

SLAVES DECLARED FREE.

We publish this week the proclamation of the President declaring the slaves free in most of the Southern States. This act, by all earnest and loyal men will be hailed as an omen of eventual success in our country's cause. It commands our armies to recognize and enforce the freedom of those who were whipped to the task of riveting anew their own chains by supporting this rebellion with their unpaid labor.

Now the slaves will find succor in the army of the Union; now the bondmen of the South will no longer be submitted to their masters when found within our lines, but on the contrary no master will dare to pursue them far from his own dwelling; hence wherever our forces march whether they hold their position permanently or not, the slaves will be emboldened to leave without license and when once out of the reach of their drivers the proper authorities will see that they are not left to go again into bondage; they will be allowed to follow in the wake of the army in whatever direction, by reverses or successes, it may be induced to move.

To rid ourselves of the burden of their support, colonization or employment in the loyal districts must be resorted to. To declare them free and allow them to remain and labor for rebels even as hired servants would not weaken the motive power of the rebellion as would colonization.

Slavery no longer exists, in name, in those States, nor will it long exist in fact, the grand aim of the army being the enforcement of the Presidential edict as a means to the desired end.

The proclamation is simply a command to the army to strike at the evil and remove it. If we are to believe the St. Paul Pioneer, however, the President has ended the rebellion completely by a stroke of the pen, and yet in the same breath it says he has increased the army to five and a half millions of men. Increased for what purpose? If the rebellion is ended what need of more troops. The fact is that paper essays to perpetrate a burlesque upon it and place its author in a contemptuous and ridiculous light. When we read this burlesque, and had taken into consideration the fact that the proclamation was issued at the suggestion of Cabinet officers and other of the first men in the land, we were reminded of the late communication in vindication of Col. Aldrich. There, it was the opinion of "Jo. Whoelet" as "Honest Old Abe," and many others of equal notoriety and veracity, and the disparity in this case we consider equally great. Nevertheless the proclamation will not be withdrawn, but Butler, Hunter, Banks and the like will make it a living institution.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE--FIFTH SESSION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.
SENATE.—The members elect convened at the Capitol at 12 o'clock m., and were called to order by Lieut. Gov. Donnelly.

All members were present, and were sworn in and proceeded to organize. E. B. Ames was elected Secretary, E. W. Somers Ass't Secretary, E. McMurtre Enrolling Clerk, John McClure Engrossing Clerk, Benjamin Chambers, Serg't at Arms, Charles L. Weed Fireman, Rev. J. O. Rich Chaplain, Fred. Driscoll Incidental Printer. The Governor reported that he would deliver his annual message on the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock m. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Called to order at 12 o'clock m., 41 members sworn in by Atty General Cole. The House then proceeded to organize. C. D. Sherwood was elected Speaker, A. B. Webster Chief Clerk, Solomon Snow Ass't Clerk, A. Strecker Enrolling Clerk, W. W. Prindle Engrossing Clerk, Geo. C. Whitcomb Serg't at Arms, J. H. Stark Fireman, Geo. F. Bisco Chaplain, Fred. Driscoll Incidental printer.

Several resolutions in reference to organization, rules, time of meeting &c., were passed and the House adjourned.

The Terms on which Mr. Seward is Willing to End the War.

In his dispatch to Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, dated August, 1862, Mr. Seward states upon what terms the Administration are willing to bring the war to a close. He says:

"We deplore the sufferings which the war has brought, and are ready and anxious to end the contest. We offer the simple terms of the restoration of the Union, and abolition of the crimes committed against it, as soon as may be compatible with public safety."

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated parts of States, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, henceforth and forever, free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid issue a proclamation designating the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of qualified voters of States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong contradictory testimony, be deemed conclusive that such State and the people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in time of actual rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, have publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the date of the first above-mentioned order, designated by the States and parts of States the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion with the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, the parishes of St. Bernard, St. Louis, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, New Orleans, Mississippi, the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties designated as Western Virginia, and also the counties of Bermuda, Portsmouth, &c., which excepted points are for the present precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I order and declare all persons held as slaves within the designated States and parts of States, henceforth shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons, and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts as said service. Sincerely believing this to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

No WONDER.—A new disease has broken out in Chicago, which baffles the skill of all of the physicians. The patient soon becomes spotted and dies in great agony. A large number of cases have already occurred. We see by the Chicago Post that the Chicago river, between Randolph street and Bridgeport, is red with blood and thick with offal from the numerous slaughter-houses along the river, now in full operation. A few days since an inch of ice formed on the water, and this too was red, like hoarhound candy. The smell is very offensive, even in cold weather. This river is a dead, sluggish stream, and by spring will breed a pestilence in that city horrible to think of.

A Frenchman says that the carelessness of the Briton's dress arises from there being so much foggy weather that one cannot be seen.

Major General's McClellan and Pope, with their families, are now in New York City.

"It's a shame, husband, that I have to sit here mending your old clothes!" "Don't say a word about it, wife; the least said the soonest mended."

War News.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Cairo, Jan. 4.

The Memphis Bulletin, just received here, states that the steamer Rattler had arrived there direct from the fleet at Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening, the 29th, Dec.

Fighting had been going on for five days, it having commenced on Monday, the 24th, and continuing up to Wednesday. When the Rattler left, Gen. Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works, and was firing on the fourth and last line of defence.

The firing on the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, where the enemy had entrenched, had ceased, and the indications were that the rebels had surrendered. This position lies just two miles from Vicksburg. Between this position and the city, there is nothing but the trestle works of the railroad.

Before taking the fortifications, Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport railroad. This work was successfully accomplished.

Sherman was reinforced Sunday night, the 29th, by nine thousand men from Grant's army, which were sent to him by the river. The whole federal force now at Vicksburg is forty thousand.

According to the latest accounts, Sherman had captured ten guns, and seven hundred prisoners. Nothing had been heard from the forts below.

The steamer Judge Lawrence was fired into on passing Millstoneburg. In retaliation for the outrage, the Rattler burnt the town.

Gen. Sherman with a force of six thousand men, attacked Forest, on Thursday morning, the 25th, at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tennessee. A severe engagement followed, which lasted all day. The gun-boats co-operated with the land force, by patrolling the river, which prevented the rebels crossing. They fought bravely, but were finally routed and scattered, with a loss of 1,400 in killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners. We also took 350 horses, nearly 1,000 stand of arms, and a battery of six guns. The federal loss was 800 killed and wounded. The statement of losses may be exaggerated, but it is certain that it was very heavy on both sides, as the contest was fierce and sanguinary.

FROM MURFREESBORO.
CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 10 P. M.

A special dispatch just received from Murfreesboro via Cairo, indicates that fighting had been going on for several days and that it was still raging. Rosecrans had driven the enemy from their intrenchments, and had captured and occupied Murfreesboro. He will fight as long as he has a brigade.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation was published this evening. Although fully expected, it nevertheless created the most profound sensation. One hundred guns were fired in commemoration of the event.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE INDIAN RAID.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th, 1863.—The bill appropriating one million five hundred thousand dollars for the relief of our sufferers, passed the House to-day.

CYRUS ALDRICH,
WM. WINDOM.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

HELENA, Jan. 2, VIA CAIRO, Jan. 7.

The battle is still raging at Vicksburg, but with no decisive results. Our forces took the main battery and rifle pits of the enemy on Monday, but were afterwards repulsed, and so lost the ground they had gained. Five cannons were taken, spiked, and lost again.

Gen. Morgan and Col. B. Wyman are killed. Col. Morgan L. Smith and Capt. Gwin are wounded, but not mortally.

Both armies rested on Monday night, after a hard-fight all day.

Our troops are still confident of victory. Price and Van Dorn commanded the rebels. It was rumored that Sherman was being largely reinforced by regiments of Grant's cavalry. Gunboat's are not doing much, for the army is well posted, and protected in the flank and rear, and won't yield the contest until Vicksburg is in its possession.

Our loss in killed and wounded so far, is estimated at 3,000.

CAIRO, Jan. 7.—The news from Vicksburg is one day later. The rebels concentrated all their force from Grenada, Jackson, and along the line of road, amounting to 65,000, at Vicksburg.

This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday, and forced him to fall back to the first line of rebel intrenchments.

The fortifications extend back from the city six miles.

The Fourth Iowa lost 600 killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Smith was wounded in the breast. There was fighting on Tuesday morning, after Gen. Sherman had fallen back; but it was thought that he could maintain his position until reinforced. The report that he had been reinforced by Gen. Grant was incorrect.

S. K. PUTNAM.

Wholesale & Retail Dealer.

—IN—

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

Corner Third and Market Sts.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

I am now in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of goods

PURCHASED IN

NEW-YORK & BOSTON

Exclusively for cash,

WHICH I AM OFFERING AT AS

Low Figures

as any House in the Northwest.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

S. K. PUTNAM,

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER PICKETS.

CORNER FIRST AND BROADWAY CARVER, MINN.

HOLMES & BROS.

DEALERS IN

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES.

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, NAILS AND GLASS.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER PICKETS.

CORNER FIRST AND BROADWAY CARVER, MINN.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR 1862.

THE JANUARY NUMBER will commence the

Ninth Volume of this Magazine. It is a

large and still increasing circulation is a

gratifying evidence of public approval, and no industry

will be spared to render the forth-coming volume

adequate to the requirements of times so un-

settled with great events as those of to-day. The

life of the republic, the best interests of the

nation, demand of literature a manly and generous

and the conductors of this Journal will

remit no efforts in enlisting the best talent

of the country to support with vigor and eloquence

those opinions and principles which will bring

great public benefit to stand firm on the side of

freedom and right. An elevated national

American spirit will always be found illustrated

in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly, and

will appear in the pages of the Atlantic early in

the year.

Professor Agassiz will begin in the January

number a series of articles on Natural History,

and kindred topics, to be continued from month

to month throughout the year. The name of so

distinguished a man of science in connection

with this announcement is a sufficient guaranty

of the great benefit to be derived from his monthly

contributions.

A New Romance, by Nathaniel Hawthorne,

will appear in the pages of the Atlantic early in

the year.

Dr. George D. Winship, well known for his re-

markable experiments in Gymnastics, has written

for the Atlantic, "The Autobiography of a

Strength Seeker," giving an account of his meth-

od of training for feats of strength, with advice

on matters of health.

The author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and

"A Story of To-day," will contribute a series of

articles during the year.

Articles by Prof. James Rusell Lowell, on

topics of national interest, will appear frequently.

Bayard Taylor has written a story which will

appear in the February num. er.

The Staff of Writers, in Prose and Poetry, con-

tributing regularly to the Atlantic Monthly,

comprises among its popular names, the follow-

ing:

James Russell Lowell, Charles E. Norton,

Henry W. Longfellow, George S. Hillard,

Ralph W. Emerson, Henry Giles,

Nathaniel Hawthorne, Rev. W. Mitchell,

C. G. Hazewell, Mrs. H. B. Stowe,

Author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and

"A Story of To-day," and the Charles Reade,

"Story of To-day," Rose Terry.

Oliver W. Holmes, Canby Parson,

John G. Whittier, Harriet E. Prescott,

Ed. H. Whipple, Rev. Robt. Lowell,

Bayard Taylor, J. T. Trowbridge.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-

five cents per number. Upon the receipt of the

subscription price, the publisher will mail the

work to any part of the United States prepaid.

Subscriptions may begin with the first or any

subsequent number. The pages of The Atlantic

are stereotyped, and back numbers can be

supplied. Specimen numbers furnished gratis.

CLIPPING ARRANGEMENTS.—Subscribers may

have their own postage. Two copies for Five

Dollars Five copies for Ten Dollars; Eleven copies

for Twenty Dollars. Postage 36 cents a year.

ISSUES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.—List of Pre-

mises, etc., furnished on application to

TICKNOR & FIELDS, PUBLISHERS,

135 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

M. N. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ORANGES & LEMONS

Bird Cages and Willow Ware

CONFECTONARIES,

Toys and Fancy Goods of Every Description

Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FOR 1863.

The Saturday Evening

POST!

The Publishers of the Post take pleasure in announcing that their literary arrangements for the coming year are of a character to warrant them in promising a feast of good things to their thousands of readers. Among the contributors to the Post we may now mention the following distinguished authors:—

Mrs. ELLEN WOOD, Author of "The Earl's Hours," "East Lynne," "The Channings," &c.
MARION HARLAND, Author of "Alone," "The Hidden Path," "Miriam," &c.
EDMUND KIRKE, Author of "Among the Pines."
VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, Whose Domestic Sketches are so greatly admired.

During the coming year the Post will endeavor to maintain its high reputation for Choice Stories, sketches and poetry. Special departments shall also be devoted as heretofore to Agriculture, Wit and Humor, Receipts, News, Markets, &c.

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy one year \$2.00
4 copies one year 6.00
8 copies one year 12.00
20 copies one year 23.00

Any one getting up either of the two last named clubs, will have a copy sent them free of charge.

A Splendid Premium.

Who wants a Sewing Machine? To any one sending thirty subscriptions and \$50, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines, such as they sell for \$15. The machine will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

A dress DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

1862. SPRING. 1862

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

DRY GOODS

FOR CASH.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO

have just received a large stock of

DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR SPRING SALES.

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS

Goods,

OF EVERY VARIETY OF QUALITY!

WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO SUIT

THE TIMES.

Mottled Morella Cloths, from 10 to 25 cents

per yard.

Plaid Pail de Cheveres, Embroidered Pail de Che-

veres; every variety of Chilleys; Embroider-

ed and Grey Grisilles; Blue, Green,

Pink Barege Lefaxina; French, Eng-

lish, and American Mousseline de Laines.

Printed Lawns in great variety.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Ginghams

Also,

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS,

Men's and Boys' Summer Wear; Black and Fan-

casy Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Summer Cloths,

Also, a very large stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND EMBROIDERIES

PARASOLS, SUN-UMBRELLAS, &c.

Also, a large stock of

Domestic & Foreign Goods

by the piece or package, for the country trade.

COUNTRY MERCHANT</



C. A. WARNER,

The Constitution as it is, The Union as it ought to be.

Proprietor.

VOL. 1.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

NO. 20.

The Valley Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One year \$1 50
6 months 80
3 months 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
1 Square (10 lines or less) one time \$ 75
each subsequent insertion 50
One year 5 00
Half year 3 00
Three months 2 00
Business cards over 5 lines 5 00
over 5 lines and under 10 7 00
over 10 lines and under 15 10 00

JOB PRINTING.

We have a new and complete establishment for the printing of all kinds of business cards, letters, circulars, and all other work in plain or in colors, and upon short notice.

JAMES DELEMATER.

Justices of the peace. Chaska, Minnesota.

JOB WORK.

Of all kinds, made to order, at this office.

CHASKA BREWERY.

Pat. & Proprietors. Cash paid for Barley.

JOHN A. DUNKLE.

Driver in Wood and hoop poles. Chaska, Minnesota.

BAVARIA HOUSE.

Pat. & Proprietors. Walnut street, Chaska, Minnesota.

WOOD WOOD!!

The best short order in cash paid for wood by Chas. Warners, Chaska, Minn.

HENRY YOUNG.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors. Chaska, Minnesota.

FRANK MESLER.

Blacksmith. Shoeing done at short notice. Chaska, Minnesota.

JOHN SCHWARTZ.

MERCHANT TAILOR, Holmes street, Chaska, Minn.

WACONIA HOUSE.

H. DEERMAN, Proprietor, Waconia, Carver county, Minnesota.

CARVER HOUSE.

L. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietor. Corner of Broadway and Third Streets, Carver, Minn.

BATES HOUSE.

J. W. BATES, Proprietor. Fare good and charges moderate. Glencoe Minn.

FRED GREINER.

Shed of Carver county. Office in the courthouse, Chaska, Minnesota.

JOHN NEISENGER.

Butcher. Dealer in fresh and salt meats, German sausages, &c. Chaska, Minn.

MATTHIAS GOETZ.

Butcher and shoemaker. Residing neatly done on short notice. Chaska, Minnesota.

WM. B. NEWCOMB.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Provision. Cash paid for produce. Chaska, Minnesota.

CHAS. A. HOUSE.

First, middle, proprietor, charges moderate. Fare good every day. Good stabling attached to the house. Walnut street, Chaska, Minn.

CHAS. A. WARNER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Provision. Cash paid for produce. Chaska, Minn.

FABER & LINENFELSER.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, provisions and liquors of all kinds. The highest price in cash paid for produce. Chaska, Minn.

LAC. R. BIER SALOON.

Two Glasses of Lager for Five Cents. Bei Sebastian Osmang, Proprietor. Corner of Broadway and Fourth Streets, Carver Minn.

HOLMES & BRO.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and general merchandise. Third and Birch streets, Chaska, Minn. (See Advertisements.)

L. M. & J. H. BROWN.

ATTORNEYS and Counselors at law. Office in Wright's Brick Block. Corner of Holmes and First Streets, Chaska, Minn.

RICHARD MARVIN.

IMPORTER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in China, Glass, and Quinquars. Third and Birch streets, between Cedar and Washington, St. Paul, Minnesota.

BAVARIA HOUSE.

BEV. BARNES, Proprietor. First Street, near the river, Chaska, Minnesota. Notice to the traveling public—Good stabling and water attached to the house.

E. WALTON.

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Nails and Glass &c. Chaska, Minn.

A. J. HOLMES.

A large and good assortment of clocks just received and for sale. E. J. HOLMES.

CITY HOTEL.

RESID. Proprietor. Fourth street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul, Minn.

Board one dollar per day. Good stabling and water attached. Stage leave this house daily for all parts of the country.

ST. PAUL HOUSE.

J. EBERHARD, Proprietor, St. Paul, Minn.

Table supplied with the best market affords prices in accordance with the times.

Good stabling and water for teams.

Blanks for Sale.

We have for sale and keep on hand a full assortment of Blanks of all kinds—Warrantee and Quitclaim Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, with and without power clause, &c., &c., which we sell at St. Paul prices.

R. H. CHITTENDEN.

Attorney at Law.

Chaska, Office hours, 4 to 9 p. m.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

SHAW & JUNT, Proprietors.

CORNER of Third and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Stages leave this house daily for all parts of the State.

CABINET WARE ROOMS.

BRISCHER & Peters, Holmes street, one door north of the American Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Ware, warranted to be good, and sold as low as anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

St. Paul, July 13, 1861.

W. B. GRINWOLD.

Attorney at Law.

Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington for the prosecution of all cases, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and file in all cases of Bankruptcy, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

Also take notice of New Residents. Chaska, Minn., Sept. 25th, 1862.

J. A. SARGENT.

Attorney at Law.

Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington for the prosecution of all cases, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and file in all cases of Bankruptcy, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

Also take notice of New Residents. Chaska, Minn., Sept. 25th, 1862.

BASLER HOUSE.

Chas. Basler, Proprietor.

Having recently made considerable alterations and repairs to our house we are now prepared to entertain in an unexpected manner all who may favor us with a call. Blanket for post favors, we still solicit a share of the patronage of the traveling public. Our situation on the steamboat landing, thus affording superior facilities to those who wish to take the morning boat. Charges lower than at any other house of the same style in the State.

Chaska, Carver County, Minnesota.

GARIBOLDI HOUSE.

CHRIST. EDERT, Proprietor.

1st St., Chaska, Minn.

The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has endeavored to cut the time. No person will be disappointed to make all who favor him with a call, comfortable.

A good Stable attached to the House.

Chaska, Minnesota, September 14th, 1862.

C. EDERT.

CHASKA BRICK YARD.

GREGG & BAKER, Proprietors.

We have now, and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of one

Superior Brick, and we will sell them at a price that cannot fail to

Suit Purchasers.

Chaska, October 1st, 1862.

J. S. DUBOIS.

House, Sign, Carriage, and Ornamental Painter.

AND PAPER HANGER.

World's perfectly offer his services to the citizens of Chaska and vicinity. All kinds of painting done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Shop opposite Storer's Carpenter shop.

N. B. Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

St. Paul, May 21st, 1860.

Blacksmithing!

Lewis Wolff,

BLACKSMITH

—AND—

Plow Manufacturer

Chaska, Minnesota.

SHEELEY & BROTHER,

Rectifiers.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors

AND GROCERIES.

THIRD STREET BETWEEN JACKSON AND ROBERT STS.

(DAWSON'S BLOCK) ST. PAUL, MINN.

We have constantly on hand a large supply of Kentucky Corn Distilled Whiskey, to which the attention of the trade is invited; as we are satisfied from our experience in the business that we can deliver to you better than any other house in the city.

Young America, Sept. 15, 1861.

YOUNGER PLOWS, manufactured at Delia

Plains, by Wells & Smith.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR 1863.

THE JANUARY NUMBER will commence the Ninth Volume of this Magazine. Its very large and still increasing circulation is a gratifying evidence of public approval, and no industry will be spared to render the forth-coming volume quite to the requirements of times so pregnant with great events as these of today. The life of the reader, the best interests of the nation, demand of literature a mass and generous selection, and the contributors of the Atlantic will result in efforts in entering the best talent of the country to support with vigor and eloquence those opinions and principles which brace the great public heart, to stand firm on the side of Freedom and Right. An elevated national American spirit will always be found illustrated in these pages. The Atlantic Monthly will never give any other than the best literature and will be the constant aim of its contributors to render its variety greater and its attraction stronger each month than the last. Among the contributions already in hand for 1863 are the following: A New Romance, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, will appear in the pages of The Atlantic early in the year. Dr. George B. Winship, well known for his remarkable experiments in chemistry, has written for The Atlantic, "The Autobiography of a Strength Severe," giving an account of the method of training for feats of strength, with advice on matters of health. A Story of Today, will contribute a series of tales during the year. Articles by Prof. James Russell Lowell, on topics of national interest, will appear frequently. Bryant Taylor has written a story which will appear in the February number. The Staff of Writers, in Prose and Poetry, contributing regularly to The Atlantic Monthly, comprises among its popular names, the following: James Russell Lowell, Charles E. Norton, Henry W. Longfellow, George S. Hilliard, Ralph W. Emerson, Bay City, Minn., Nationalist Hawthorne, Rev. W. Mitchell, C. G. Henshaw, Mrs. H. B. Store, Author of "Life in the Harriet Martineau, Tom Miller, and the United States, Editors of Today, Rev. W. Mitchell, Oliver W. Holmes, Country Parson, John G. Whittier, Harriet E. Prescott, E. P. Whipple, Rev. John Lowell, Bryant Taylor, J. T. Knowlton.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-five cents per number. Upon receipt of the subscription price, the publisher will mail the work to any part of the United States prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with the first or any subsequent number. The price of The Atlantic is not altered, and back numbers can be supplied. Specimen numbers sent gratis.

CLIPPING MANAGER—Subscribers may have their clippings sent to them for five cents per copy. Two copies for Five Dollars; five copies for Ten Dollars; ten copies for Twenty Dollars. Postage 20 cents a year.

INDICATORS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS—List of Premiums, etc., furnished on application to THE EDITOR, 135 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

THE

Home Journal

FOR 1863.

A new series of this universally popular family newspaper will be commenced on the fourth day of January next—published as heretofore, in the most of paper and with the best of 1862.

We have pleasure in informing the public that our new series for the coming year, will be our old friend and a blessing.

Theodore S. Fay.

We have in preparation, also, for the coming year, several

Very thrilling stories.

Some of the best living pens are engaged for us.

We are anticipating for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of our forthcoming stories.

Travels and Adventures.

But the feature of our journal, which we have never mentioned, is the most of our editorial of all; its condensed and the expert of

Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion in New York and the other capitals is especially valuable to the reader.

The Editors

will give the Journal their constant attention as before, and the going on, in the editorial, news and places of the world.

TERMS—For one copy \$2; for three copies \$5; for one copy three years, \$5; for a club of seven \$10; for a club of fifteen copies \$20; and at that rate for a larger club, always in advance.

MORRIS & WILKINS.

Editors & Proprietors, 107 Fulton St., N. Y.

R. M. KENNEDY

OF

YOUNG AMERICA,

Carver County, Minnesota.

I am now receiving and opening the largest and

most complete stock of goods ever offered in this

market—consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Provisions,

Crockery and Stone-ware, Iron,

Nails, Glass, Tinware,

Hardware,

Boats,

Shoes, Hats, Caps,

and

and all other articles usually kept in the

country trade.

All of which will be sold at the smallest price

and living profits, either for cash or in exchange for

goods of equal value. For which he will always pay the highest market price.

Young America, Sept. 15, 1861.

YOUNGER PLOWS, manufactured at Delia

Plains, by Wells & Smith.

Poetry.

For the Herald—

Mathis I found thy path a low
Lines of grief are written now
For a little one most dear
Whom a few days since was here,
Now has closed her earthly day,
Jesse called her home away.

You may think that tiny form
No more to you known warm,
And your ear no more can greet
The music of her pattering feet,
Or her joyous, prattling tongue,
For her work on earth is done.

Father, I don't your heart have sore
As it were bidden home before?
Now that you no more may see
Little Lin on your knee?
Me my night, with your pain,
For her work on earth is done.

Three repeated sickness came
But be patient to his name,
Who your life idly did spare
And the love your fond care,
Heed, Oh! heed, the tears you given,
Seek to meet your child in heaven.

See her now arrayed in white
Near the throne of God so bright,
Palm leaves crown her, her name
Now is given that heavenly shore
Sheltered in her Father's breast,
There she ever more will rest.

May we all whose life is past
Find a rest as sweet as this?
Then we'll see the reason clear
Of the trial to us here,
Bless, adore, and love our God,
That He sent His chosen one here.

KATE W.

Select Miscellany.

A MAN EXPECTED TO BE LOYAL.

For the past two weeks the military

authorities have been very strict, and as

no person is permitted to leave the city

who is not loyal, necessarily a vast

amount of questioning takes place at the

protestant hall's office. A few days

ago, a tall, dejected looking, middle-

aged man made his appearance before

Col. Gillem, and solicited a pass. The

first question asked by the Col. was:

"Are you a loyal man?"

"Well," said the mysterious looking

soldier, "I expect I am."

"You expect you are; don't you know

whether you are a good Union man or

not?"

"I expect—I don't know, sir."

The appearance of the man, and his

manner of conversation rather nonplussed

the Col. Gillem, who continued, how-

ever:

"Where do you wish to go, sir?"

"I want to go home."

"Where is your home?"

"In East Tennessee."

"When did you arrive in this city?"

"Several years ago."

"Where was you at the commence-

ment of the rebellion, sir?"

"In this city."

"Did you ever hear Andy Ewing make

any of his speeches?"

"No, sir."

"Have you ever been in the rebel

army?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever intend to take up arms

against the government of the United

States?"

"No, sir."

"Have you a family in East Tennessee?"

</

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.



CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863

HOW THEY RAVE AND CROAK!

We are sometimes prompted to alternate our regrets and pity with outbursts of laughter when reading some of the sore-headed groans and railings which emanate from the leaders and journals of the Anti-Administration and Anti-Government party.

We find in a certain sheet published not a thousand miles from here in the issue of the 17th inst., more than two columns of original matter devoted to "setting up" Congress, the President, the Emancipation Proclamation and the Government generally. Nearly every branch of the Government is charged with crimes of the blackest dye, full of rottenness and contamination, and one State which forms a part of our Government with burning women, hanging Quakers, whipping men for kissing their wives, &c., &c.

Upon the outset our advice to all who think this Government so shamefully corrupt, is to pack up what few "duds" a merciful Providence has, during their sojourn in this vile country, vouchsafed them and leave for a clime more suited to their tastes, before they become themselves impregnated with the disease which according to their statements pervades our entire governmental as well as social system. Tarry not but go at once.

The first amusing assertion is that Congress passed a law that it should be a felony for a member of Congress or other public officer to defraud the Government: that it remained a law five or six weeks, and then was very quietly suspended until Jan. 1st 1863. It seems a little singular that Congress should do an act publicly and rescind it privately; that is certainly a novel method of legislation. A law once created, requires an act of the same solemnity to repeal it. If it became a law it must have passed both Houses, and received the signature of the President and to repeal or suspend such law it must go through the same process. The proceedings of Congress are or may be always known to the public, are a matter of record, and it is a false and silly imputation to say that Congress has "quietly, very quietly" done any act whatever.

We do not recollect the details of the bill referred to, but we venture to say that there exist now laws which inflict a penalty upon parties defrauding the Government whether they be public officers or private contractors. Hardly a week passes in which we do not hear of arrests being made of parties accused of defrauding the Government. That there are bad men in Congress in either party no one will deny; but we find their complete counterpart in just such men as write such wilfully malicious articles in the Argus.

Let those who are without fault first cast the stone; let those who are continually finding fault with the policy of the Administration do more; let them point out a policy which is methodically arranged; that has flesh, blood and bone, something at least plausible, practicable and tangible, which the people can take issue upon, and which if commended to their judgment they may adopt. It is a rule of law that where you plead in a statement to a writ, you must give the other party a better one. Now, why do not these starving calves who are bawling and bunting for the public treat (for "that's what's the matter") instead of contenting themselves in condemning the acts of Government, point out a different plan whereby the Government may be safely and honorably carried over this dark troubled sea of rebellion? Simply because there is but one alternative, which is to conquer or be conquered; because the whole catalogue of ways and means has been thoroughly searched, and the wisest chosen therefrom and put into practical operation; hence the growlings of the minority party are of needless origin and are the evidences of inward treason or insatiable desire to rule or ruin.

We are inclined to notice the abuse heaped upon the Bay State. The State that flew to arms in a twinkling and placed her men under marching orders, and while marching to the safety of the capital were murdered in the streets of Baltimore.

Massachusetts has furnished all, but \$90 of her quota and recruiting is still going on. No draft has taken, or will take place, while in other States drafting has not only been resorted to, but resisted; and in localities where resistance has been offered, may be found a Democratic majority of voters; and the reason why it becomes necessary to draft is that the mass of men left at home are the stu-

pid followers of that class of journalists who have no more courage or patriotism than to stay at home, behind the scenes, and stab the Administration in the back through the medium of an "up country" newspaper.

While Massachusetts for contributing of her means liberally to relieve the distress of the Indian refugees, the friends of these sufferers, and in fact a number of the journals of this State, are repaying her with the vilest and most vituperative anathemas an evil genius could conceive. People who will offer such treatment for favors granted are either lunatics or devils, and a human being possessed of one remote idea of a reciprocity system would say without hesitation that such should be expelled from the social circles.

In fine to those who are continually berating somebody, even from political motives we would say that you display a restlessness which does not become the man of sound judgment, and a recklessness which is prompted by selfishness and a disregard for the feelings of mankind.

War News.

THE VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The following are the particulars of the successful attack on Arkansas Post, by the troops under General McClelland, and the gunboats.

On Saturday last, the main portion of the expedition recently operating at Vicksburg, conveyed by the gunboats Louisville, Mound City, Cincinnati and three vessels of the mosquito fleet, entered the Arkansas river, through the cut-off, about fifteen miles below Arkansas Post, and forty miles above the mouth of the river.

Arkansas Post is situated on a sort of horse shoe bend of the river, and is well calculated for defensive works.

The landing of the troops was made on Saturday, the 10th, a mile below the Post, and under cover of the gunboats, but not within sight of the rebel position.

The gunboats, after landing the troops proceeded up the river, and took a position within easy range of the enemy's works, at about three p. m. The boats immediately commenced firing heavy guns upon the fortifications.

The land forces did not arrive before the forts until Saturday evening—a deep bayonet interfering with their progress; but a division sent out for that purpose, discovered a way to get over it, but our troops were met at this point by rebel rifle pits. They were flanked however, after some difficulty.

This work consumed the remainder of Saturday. Sixty rebel prisoners were taken during the day. Our loss was but small.

From the position our troops reached the fort was in full view.

While this was going on, on land, the federal gunboats were having a brisk engagement with the enemy. The rebels replied to our fire, with their heaviest metal.

On Sunday morning, January 14th, it was found the enemy had spent the night entrenching.

Our forces advanced at eight o'clock, upon the rebel stronghold. We surmounted abatis and rifle-pits with energy and zeal. It was then found that a thousand rebels had reinforced the first during the night; but the gunboats held the enemy in check. The river batteries and the gunboats kept up a continual artillery duel for three and a half hours. Every man on each side strained every nerve and exertion for mastery.

The casemates of the fort were made of solid timber, three feet thick, and covered with railroad iron. The fort was supposed to be impregnable, but the heavy guns on gunboats, were too much even for their strength.

While this was going on in front, two sections of federal troops flanked the rear of the fort, and left its defenders no other alternative, but surrender, and they did so.

The loss on our side, in killed, wounded and missing is from 300 to 500.

The rebels lost 200 killed, wounded and missing.

Seven thousand rebel prisoners were taken, and among them Gen. Churchill, commanding Post.

During Sunday, the gunboats while firing upon the enemy's works, in their front, inflicted some injury upon our own men advancing from the flank, but the extent of this damage has not been learned.

The rebels had excellent fortifications mounting some very good guns. They fought with great determination. The gunboat Louisville was hit thirty times.

ADMIRAL PORTER MOVING UP WHITE RIVER—GEN. GRANT ABANDONING NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Jan. 13.—By passengers from Memphis this morning, we learn that Porter's squadron had arrived at the mouth of White River.

Some of it had already commenced to ascend that stream accompanied with heavy land forces on General Grant's transports commanded by General McClelland.

The rebels are fortified up the stream at St. Charles and Duval's Bluffs. The Arkansas River is bank full, and in splendid boating condition.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11, via CAIRO, Jan. 13.—There is nothing new here to-day of local importance, only that Grant has

evacuated Holly Springs, and that the greater part of Tennessee is to be given up for the present, and a heavy force to move down upon Vicksburg overland as well as by water.

Rumor has it that Helena, Ark., is also to be evacuated, but I think only temporarily.

The town of Holly Springs is badly injured by fire, supposed to have been set by the rebels.

Jeff. Davis arrived at Raleigh on the 3rd inst. Unpleasant rumors caused him to visit the West. He made a speech in which he said he was pleased to find the army in such good condition; and was satisfied that success would crown the Confederate arms, as heretofore on every battle field.

GALVESTON (TEXAS) TAKEN BY THE REBELS.

The following are the particulars of the Federal disaster at Galveston:

On the night of December 31st a reconnaissance was made by Capt. Shreve, with 25 men, which resulted in the discovery of a large rebel cavalry force in the western part of the city. It will be borne in mind that a detachment of the 42nd Massachusetts regiment, which occupied Galveston, were stationed on the wharf end of town, that is the point nearest the bar. Capt. Shreve at once posted his discovery to Col. Burrill by a messenger, when two platoons of 20 men each, under Captains Proctor and Savage, were sent out. It was reported soon after that Capt. Shreve had been captured, but the platoons were sent out and met him and his command falling back in good order.

About this time the Harriet Lane sent up a signal which announced first, the enemy approaching by water; second, the enemy approaching by land.

Col. Burrill being notified of these signals immediately turned out his battalions, which all told numbered less than 300 men under arms, and constructed barricades of barrels, hogheads, boards, and whatever else he could find, across the wharf and tore up the planks, leaving one narrow passage for the retreat of his pickets. Word was soon sent in, that the enemy in large numbers were crossing the bridge and had already taken possession of the rear of the town in strong force.

During the day the rebels brought light pieces of artillery, concealed in loads of hay, and fixed them in warehouses about a quarter of a mile from the wharf and when the Harriet Lane was fairly engaged, opened fire with these pieces upon the Union forces. The rebels planted these guns for the purpose of obtaining an enfilading range on our men, but a skillful change of position and barricades defeated their design.

Our forces fought bravely and for four hours refused to yield to the overpowering force. The enemy was fairly repulsed twice, notwithstanding his artillery, while our troops had none, and notwithstanding he had ten to our one, full light of day came before the fight between the rebels and our handful of men was at an end. The little band was standing up against all odds, when it was discovered that a white flag was floating from the Harriet Lane. The meaning of it was not understood—the Colonel being ignorant that the Harriet Lane was in the enemy's possession.

Soon after the white flag was displayed on the gunboat Owassa, Col. Burrill dispatched Adjutant Davis to ascertain the state of affairs, and consult as to a course to be pursued. Adjutant Davis proceeded in a small boat and having completed his business was about to return, when he discovered the Union troops on the wharf, were marching off. He saw them go to the street where they were at once surrounded by rebel soldiers and by citizens. They had in fact surrendered. The Adjutant, of course, did not return.

The rebels in addition to their prisoners captured 30,000 rifle cartridges, and 5,000 picks and 5,000 shovels. The loss of the Union land force was quite small, probably not more than four killed and twenty wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The Press publishes a Nashville dispatch dated yesterday, stating that the rebels captured five steamers and gunboat Slidell on the Cumberland and burned them all.

Gen. Longstreet with thirteen brigades from Lee's army, arrived at Chattanooga and are preparing to attack Rosecrans next week.

The Chattanooga Rebel of Thursday, announces a large Federal fleet up the Mississippi.

Three hundred deserters from the rebel regiments arrived at Murfreesboro. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A special dispatch from Nashville dated last evening contains the following:

Gen. Forrest of the rebel army with a force of about 4,000 and 12 pieces of light artillery, attacked our relief and store ships coming up the Cumberland and succeeded in capturing five steamboats laden with valuable commissary stores and the gunboat Slidell.

Several of the boats contained wounded soldiers who in jumping from them while burning, were shot in the water. The negro crew were stripped of their clothing and tied to trees cowed and left to starve on the shore.

The boats were all anchored in the middle of the channel and burned, after being robbed of valuables.

The officers and soldiers were stripped of clothing and placed on the shore and

paroled. A tremendous rain storm has set in and the river has risen over three feet in a few hours.

Several bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been destroyed by this band of marauders, and mail communications cannot be resumed for some time. The wires between this place and Murfreesboro have been cut by secessionists who pretend to be quiet Union farmers, and I have no word from our army to-day, but it is ready for the enemy. Nineteen deserters from various Tennessee regiments came into this city to-day. An entire rebel regiment, numbering about 800 men, deserted and came into our outpost 15 miles beyond Murfreesboro.

\$90,000 of Confederate funds were seized from brokers in this city and consigned yesterday, by General Mitchell. Gen. Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville with thirteen brigades from Lee's army, and he has superseded Bragg. Reliable information has been received from scouts, that efforts are being made by the rebels to cut off Rosecrans' supplies, and retreat and then crush him.

Gen. Longstreet will attack us it is said, next week with his entire force, which is thought to number 45,000 men. Gen. Rosecrans is fully prepared for the enemy, but will not move upon him until certain expeditions effect the destruction of a Railroad, and capture Forrest and his men or drive them off.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Morgan is again repulsed on re-entering Kentucky, for the purpose of destroying the Nashville and Louisville Railroad.

Senator Duke has offered a resolution, in the Kentucky Legislature, bitterly denouncing the Emancipation Proclamation, and condemning Kentucky volunteers as ingrates who stand by and see noncombatants, women, and children massacred by slaves.

The resolutions were referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

FROM SOUTHERN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—The escape of Marmaduke is conceded though great efforts to capture him and his forces have been made.

FROM TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, via CAIRO, Jan. 18.—There has not much news been received here since the capture of Arkansas Post.

The actual number of prisoners taken in that engagement is 4,800. Every steamboat is chartered by the Government on its arrival here.

All indications look for a forward rapid movement, by land and water.

General Grant is to have command. The General-in-Chief has issued orders to the several corps commanders of the United States Army not to release rebel officers on parole.

The following is a specimen of the order:

For Major General Schenck: No officers, prisoners of war, will be released on parole until further orders. [Signed.] H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

The cause of this order is, a number of Union officers now in Richmond are kept in close confinement and not allowed to be paroled.

Government having failed to effect an arrangement for the release of Union citizens imprisoned in Southern jails, and the rebel authorities declining to recognize them in any system of exchanges that have been proposed, it is understood that enough of the known rebels in local States are to be arrested to furnish exchanges for every one of the Union men held as prisoners in the South.

From prisoners and other information, which we believe perfectly reliable, we learn that on the 4th inst., at day-break, the troops commenced leaving Fredericksburg to reinforce Bragg. On the morning of the 5th, eleven brigades, amounting to about 45,000 men, had left Fredericksburg. These troops were from Tennessee, Georgia and Arkansas.

The army of the Potomac is under marching orders, and stirring news may be expected shortly. Five bridges have been thrown across the Rappahannock at different points, and judging from the number and discipline of Lee's army, and from the well known character of Gen. Burnside, a desperate struggle may be anticipated.

The N. Y. Post has a rumor that Gen. Halleck intends to send a large portion of the army of the Potomac to the West.

The Philadelphia Enquirer says that rebel deserters from Fort Sumter, to our blockading vessels, report that the garrison threw down their arms, refusing to serve longer under the Confederate flag, but were forced to return to duty. The dissatisfaction was represented as deep and wide spread.

The House has referred the President's Message in connection with the approval of the Treasury Note Bill to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Republican caucus at Madison has nominated Doolittle for re-election to the U. S. Senate from Wisconsin.

The main body of the rebel army is said to be midway between Fredericksburg and Richmond.

The President has signed a bill providing for the issuing of \$100,000,000 of Treasury notes, to be used immediately in the payment of troops, but recommends no further issue of that sort of money.

Gen. Halleck has ordered that no rebel officers be paroled. Jeff. Davis has ordered our officers who are captured at

ter Jan. 12th to be turned over to the Governors of States where captured, to be dealt with as negro insurrectionists. By a civil state tribunal they would be condemned to death, and for this reason rebel officers will be held accountable for the security of our men.

The subjects of arbitrary arrests, raising money, and Indian affairs still continue to occupy the attention of Congress. Rosecrans has been reinforced by an army of 80,000 men and Bragg by 45,000 more fighting is expected soon.

A large portion of the army of Tennessee is moving toward Vicksburg. An overwhelming force is gathering near that city and the attack is to be renewed.

Wade of Ohio is re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

Henry Young's

CHEAP CASH STORE.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

HAVING now on hand and for sale a large and choice stock of goods—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, Groceries & Provisions,

Crockery, and Stoneware, Iron, Nails, Glass, and Tin-ware.

HARDWARE Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps etc.

All of which he will sell at the lowest living price, either for cash, or in exchange for country produce, for which he will always pay the highest market price.

Cash paid for Wheat.

Chaska, Sept. 18, 1862. v1 n3

S. K. PUTNAM.

Wholesale & Retail Dealer

—IN—

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

Corner Third and Market St's, ST. PAUL, MINN.

I am now in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of goods

PURCHASED IN

NEW-YORK & BOSTON

Exclusively for cash,

WHICH I AM OFFERING AT AS

Low Figures

as any House in the Northwest.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

S. K. PUTNAM,

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

FORWARDING

AGENTS FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER PACKET.

CORNER FIRST AND BROADWAY, CARVER, MINN.

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, NAILS AND GLASS.

HOLMES & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, NAILS AND GLASS.

FORWARDING

AGENTS FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER PACKET.

CORNER FIRST AND BROADWAY, CARVER, MINN.

CHAS. A. WARNER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, NAILS, GLASS, HATS, CAPS & READY MADE CLOTHING.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA

[GIVE HIM A CALL.]

AT WARNER'S BLOCK,

PROSPECTUS OF THE St. Paul Press. A Republican Newspaper.

The success which the Press has achieved affords the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it more fully merits the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper.

It has attained a circulation in its several editions greater than any other paper in St. Paul, or north west of Milwaukee. The Press will continue to advocate the interests of free American labor; the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of Republican institutions; honesty and economy in Government; the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion; the use of every available means to crush the rebellion effectually, without regard to the preservation of the "peculiar institution" for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war; The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the associated Press of the United States the same morning that it is given to the public in the leading cities of the Union; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures; and by authority.

The Laws of Minnesota.

Market Reports by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The St. Paul Weekly Press.

Enlarged and in Quarto Form Will contain about forty-five columns of reading matter—nearly eight pages—each week, but little space being devoted to advertisements.

Terms.

One copy one year, \$2.00
One copy six months, 1.00
Three copies one year, 4.50
Five copies one year, 6.00
Seven copies one year, 8.00
Ten copies one year to one address 10.00
21 copies one year, to one address 20.00
clergymen will be furnished for One Dollar—additions to clubs—for unexpired time—may be made at any time.

In clubs to separate addresses, each copy \$1.20.

St. Paul Tri-Weekly Press.

containing all the news matter of the daily press.

One copy one year, \$3.50
One copy six months, 2.00
One copy three months, 1.00
clubs of five one year, each 2.00
clubs of any number, mailed to one address, each, seventy-five cents per quarter, or twenty-five cents per month.

Saint Paul Daily Press.

One copy one year, \$4.00
One copy six months, 2.00
One copy three months, 1.50

To clubs of five, and to Postmasters or others acting as agents for the Daily Press, it will be supplied in packages to one address, at ten cents per copy per week.

Steam Printing.

We have introduced steam into our printing establishment, and have in connection with it a

Complete Book-Binders.

We are now prepared to do work cheaply, and in every department of Job and Book printing, Blank Book Manufacture, &c., &c. Orders for county and Official Blanks and Blank Books particularly solicited.

Address, PRESS PRINTING CO.,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Surveying.

The undersigned would inform the people of Carver County that he is prepared to do any job of surveying in a satisfactory manner, and upon short notice. [27] J. O. BRUNNEN.

Things About TOWN AND COUNTRY.

EDITED BY - - - SCRIPTOREM. January 24, 1863.

LOCALS are something like "angel's visits" this week in the HERALD partly on account of the scarcity of the article but principally owing to the fact of our not having had time to pay attention to that department this week. You see, local reader, we had a "big thing" this week in the way of job work (which by the way paid well, and of course couldn't be refused,) and "that's how it is."

TAXES! TAXES!!—It will be noticed by reference to our advertising columns that tax-paying time has again arrived. The various kinds of tax amount to three cents and six mills on the dollar, or in other words, three dollars and sixty cents for every hundred dollars worth of property taxed. The War Bounty tax is two cents while all other taxes amount in the aggregate to one cent and six mills. The Bounty tax is certainly burdensome but not so much so as a forty pound knapsack on the back with a tramp of thirty miles and a fair prospect of being shot looming up before us. Gentlemen, walk up and pay your tax, and withal consider yourselves lucky that you may substitute money in the place of your life or limb. County, Town and Bounty orders, can be had at the different stores in Chaska at a discount, which will lighten your tax materially.

PERSONAL.—We (the boys) be it known, had the pleasure of shaking hands with the editor last evening, who returned from St. Paul on a brief visit home, and although wrapped up in divers and sundry robes, etc., when we saw him, we "made out" his face, which looked just as good-humored and jolly as ever. Legislating don't appear to effect him no more'n nothing. By the way, the "devil" of this institution requests us to return thanks to the editor for the beautiful pair of skates he presented him, and wishes the community and the world at large to distinctly understand that he never lends his skates, ahem!

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—Surveyor Brunius of Carver with his corps of aids is surveying a road from Chaska to St. Paul via Bloomington and Fort Snelling on the north side of the Minnesota. As soon as the surveying is completed it is intended to introduce a bill in the Legislature creating a State road, or a memorial to Congress praying for a military road through the route surveyed by Mr. Brunius.

We are in great need of such an improvement, as it will save in a trip to St. Paul either one dollar for ferrying, or ten miles travel, as we must either cross and re-cross two ferries or travel northward from the direct route to avoid them. We wish the enterprise abundant success.

ANOTHER runaway occurred yesterday resulting in the spilling out of the driver and contents, smashing up the "go-cart" a little, and some other damage of not a very serious nature.

The cause, we believe was, the horse was drunk, and the man was pretty wild, and take it all around no pity could be bestowed upon either, the "wild man" in particular.

BROOMS.—Our friends Messrs. Noble and Quance, we notice, are now turning out brooms by the quantity. Their brooms are made from the corn of their own raising, and are as fine an article of the kind as we have seen for many a day. This is "home manufacture" and we are glad to note it and wish them a big trade and handsome profit in the broom business.

WINTER has come at last, "with his cold chilly breath." There is at present about five inches of good snow, and as soon as it freezes up sufficiently hard we may reasonably expect business to revive again. Hope to fortune it will, for this is awful dull.

—If a man marry a shrew, are we to suppose he is shrewd?

—It is a very easy thing for a man to be wise for other people.

—It is better to need relief than to want heart to give it.

A stagnant soul, like a stagnant pool breeds insects, and reptiles, and slime.

—Life is a lottery; but he who draws many corks won't be likely to draw much else.

DIED. On the 19th inst., at the residence of his father, Mr. John F. Henshaw, of Lake Town. This young man was a volunteer in the Fourth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and was taken sick while on duty in Tennessee and conveyed to the St. Louis Hospital. When it was found that he could not survive he was sent home to die. He arrived on the 18th inst., and died the next day, barely giving him time to say farewell to friends and all things earthly. He was buried from the Catholic Church in this village, and followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens.

SAINT PAUL MARKET.

Beans	
White, per bu.	\$1.00 @ 125
Bread	
Water Crackers, per bu.	4
Butter, Cracked, per lb.	12
Soda, Best, per lb.	5
Pilot Bread, per lb.	\$3.10
Butter	
Firkin, per bu.	8 @ 10
Country in rolls, per lb.	12 @ 15
Cheese	
W. R. per lb.	9 @ 91
E. D. per lb.	11 @ 10
Coffee	
Rio, Prime, per lb.	30 @ 35
Laguayra, per lb.	35 @ 40
Java, per lb.	35 @ 40
Mocha, per lb.	40 @ 45
Eggs	
Per dozen	55 @ 60
Fruits	
Apples, green, per bu.	\$4 @ 45
Apples, dried, per lb.	10 @ 10
Cranberries, per bu.	10 @ 25
Peaches, dry, per lb.	10 @ 12
Prunes, per lb.	10 @ 10
Currants, per lb.	10 @ 10
Feathers	
Live Geese, per lb.	55 @ 60
Indian, per lb.	15 @ 20
Flour and Meal	
Superfine, per bu.	\$4.00
Extra, per bu.	4.50 @ 5.00
Corn Meal, per bu.	1 @ 10
Grain	
Wheat, per bush.	55 @ 60
Rye, per bush.	33 @ 35
Oats, per bush.	35 @ 40
Barley, per bush.	60 @ 65
Corn, per bush.	40 @ 45
Lead and Shot	
Pig, per lb.	10
But, per lb.	10
Shot, per bag	\$2.25
Molasses	
Plantation, per gallon	50 @ 60
Sugar House, per lb.	10 @ 10
Golden Syrup, per lb.	55 @ 75
Nails	
Out, 8s and 10s, per keg	\$4.25 @ 5.00
Wrought, per lb.	7 @ 10
Onions	
Per bush	60 @ 65
Provisions	
Mess Pork, per bu.	\$1 @ 110
Mess Beef, per bu.	10 @ 110
Hams, per lb.	9 @ 10
Shoulders, per lb.	6 @ 7
Lard, per lb.	7 @ 7
Sugar	
Brown, per lb.	12 @ 12
Crushed, per lb.	16 @ 16
Leaf, per lb.	16 @ 16

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described taxes have been levied on the Real Estate and Personal Property in the various Townships of Carver county for the year 1862.

Township	State Int.	State Prop.	Spec. Co.	County Bond.	Total
Benton	10	10	10	10	40
Carver	10	10	10	10	40
Chaska	10	10	10	10	40
Chubbuck	10	10	10	10	40
Comden	10	10	10	10	40
Hollywood	10	10	10	10	40
Lakewood	10	10	10	10	40
Southfork	10	10	10	10	40
Young America	10	10	10	10	40
Waconia	10	10	10	10	40
Wapota	10	10	10	10	40

State of Minnesota, County of Carver.

To Allen B. Failing. You are hereby notified that a writ of Attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of James Slocum Sr. and Jesse B. Hill, amounting to the sum of Fifty two dollars and sixteen cents. Now unless you shall appear before J. S. Letford Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for said County at his office in the town of Carver on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1863 at three o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 1st day of Jan. A. D. 1863.

W. B. Griswold, James Slocum, Sr., Atty for Pls. James B. Hill, Plaintiff.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Shakopee, - - - Minnesota.

C. L. YALE, JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.

YALE & CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEATHER!

FINDINGS, Saddlery Hardware, &c., &c.

CORNER OF THIRD & ST. PETER STREETS

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

OAK AND HEMLOCK

LEATHERS;

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CALF AND KIP

Always on Hand.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

J. B. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

HARDWARE, PITTSBURGH COAL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line including

Pig, Swedes and Kensington Bar Iron.

Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Axes, &c.

Also the celebrated

St. Paul Clipper and Rock Island Clipper Plows.

Which are so well and favorably known, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn. n20-ly

FAIRCHILD & PEASE

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants;

st. Paul, Minn..

HAVE two large Rooms in the FIRE-PROOF

Block, next the Bridge, where they receive all kinds of Goods and Ware

FOR PRIVATE SALE OR AT AUCTION.

Merchants' stocks, household goods, and consignments, of every character, solicited from the Minnesota Valley. They refer to any of the bankers or merchants of St. Paul. [37]

R. M. KENNEDY

OF

YOUNG AMERICA,

Carver County, Minnesota.

I now receiving and opening the largest and choicest stock of goods ever offered in this market—consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Provisions,

Crockery and Stone-ware, Iron,

Nails, Glass, Tinware,

Hardware,

Boots,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,

And all other articles usually kept in the country trade.

All of which he will sell at the smallest possible price, and will be glad to receive orders for change for Country Produce, for which he will always pay the highest Market Price. n4-ly

THE Home Journal

FOR 1863.

A new series of this universally popular family newspaper will be commenced on the fourth day of January next—printed, as heretofore, on the finest of paper and with the best of type.

We have the pleasure in informing the public that our contributors for the coming year, will be our old friends and colleagues.

Theodore S. Fay.

We have in preparation, also, for the coming year, several

Very thrilling stories.

Some of the ablest living pens are engaged for us. We are anticipating for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of our forthcoming sketches of

Travels and Adventures.

But the feature of our journal, which we have not yet mentioned, is perhaps the most "recherché" of all; its prominence as the exponent of

Refined Society.

Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion in New York and the other capitals, is especially valuable in this respect.

The Editors

will give the Journal their constant attention, as before. (Of the going on, in the eventful scenes and places of the country.

Terms:—For one copy \$2; for three copies, \$5; or one copy three years, \$15; for a club of seven, \$10; for a club of fifteen copies \$20; and at rate for a larger club, always in advance.

MORRIS & WILLIS, Editors & Proprietors, 707 Fulton St., N. Y.

WM. R. MILLER, AUCTION and Commission Merchant.

Third Street, Between Jackson and Robert, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Money advanced on consignment.

GRAIN and Produce of all kinds are taken as fast as delivered, at Warner's

Mortgage Foreclosure and Sale

Name of Mortgagee—David B. Ellis.

Name of Mortgagee—P. F. Field.

Mortgage dated—April 20, A. D. 1857.

Mortgage recorded, May 8, A. D. 1857, at 11 1-4 o'clock a. m., in Book "A" of Mortgages, pages 163, 164 and 165, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Carver county, Minnesota.

Description of mortgaged premises—the south east quarter of section No. eight (8) in township No. one hundred and sixteen (116) of range No. twenty six (26), situated in Carver county, Minnesota.

Amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage at the date of this, and now due there is the sum of two hundred and seventy-six dollars (\$276 00).

Defendant having been made in the conditions of said mortgage by the non payment of the sum thereby secured, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said mortgage debt, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed and that the said mortgaged premises will, by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statutes in such cases made and provided, be sold at public vendue at the office of the Sheriff of Chaska, in the county of Carver, Minnesota, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1862, at 2 o'clock p. m., by the Sheriff of said county, to pay said debt, and legal charges.

P. F. FIELD, Mortgagee.

Dated at St. Paul, July 20, 1862.

State of Minnesota, County of Carver.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Dutoit, late of the village of Chaska county and state aforesaid, deceased, intestate.

At a special term of the Probate court held in and for the county of Carver on the 24th day of October A. D. 1862.

On reading and filing the petition of Eliza Dutoit as widow of the said Frederick Dutoit deceased, praying for reasons therein set forth that letters of administration issue to herself: It is ordered that Friday the 21st day of November, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the office of the Judge of Probate in Chaska, in the county aforesaid, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of the Probate court then and there to be held to show cause if any there be why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the pendancy of said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Valley Herald," a weekly newspaper published at Chaska, county and state aforesaid for three successive weeks previous to the said day of hearing.

Dated at Chaska, Minn., 24th day of October, 1862.

FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate.

MARVIN'S CROCKERY HOUSE

TO THE MERCHANTS, HOTEL KEEPER

—AND—

RESIDENTS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY.

R. MARVIN is selling Crockery and Glass at St. Louis prices. Selling strictly for

CASH.

With the largest stock of Goods ever kept in the State, he is able to supply every demand in his line of business.

IMPORTING

His goods direct from Europe, and personally selecting them, he is able and willing to sell cheap. No necessity exists for Merchants to go farther, as there is not a larger nor better selected stock in the North-west. N. B.—A large stock of

Common Goods. n3-3m

LEATHER—KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners, and CURRIERS!

Are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Leather and Findings in the State, consisting of—

Spanish Sole Leather, Shoes and Saddle Shirting

Oak, Bell and Lace Leather,

Upper Leather, French Kip Skins,

Harness Leather, French Calf Skins,

Bridle Leather, Country Kip Skins,

Tampico and Madras Morocco, and Splits.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of Findings, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock, as we will not be undersold by any house in the State. Particular attention paid to orders.

Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Deer Skins.

KESSLER & RIEHL,

Sign of the Big Bear—Mackubin's Block, Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL HARDWARE STORE.

NICOLS & DEAN, Wholesale Dealers

IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

Plows, Axes, Carriage Springs, Axes, Anvils, Belows, and Heavy Hardware Generally,

also

Leather and Gutta Percha Belting, Agricultural Tools, Grindstones, Pittsburgh

3d Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Agents for Herring & Co's celebrated Fire proof Safes

A German Clerk always in attendance

D. L. HOW, SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, Medicines, Oils, Glass, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes,

Plastering Hair Fancy Goods &c., &c.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode, for 60 cents a gallon.

KEROSENE LAMPS,

from 50 cents to one dollar—Chimneys 10 cents each.

Shakopee, Dec. 12th, 1861. 13-ly

STEAM FURNITURE WORKS

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just introduced steam power into his Factory, is now prepared to manufacture, upon short notice, and in a style unsurpassed west of St. Paul, all descriptions of furniture, including

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, BUREAUS, LIBRARIES, SECRETARIES, &c., &c.

Those in want of Furniture are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. B. FAILING, Young America, Nov. 20, 1861. n10-1f

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

Branch of COOLEY & TOWER, (formerly LIVERMORE, COOLEY & CO.), St. Louis.

(ESTABLISHED 1843.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

and Commission Merchants,

Importers of foreign fruits, nuts, wines, liquors, segars, etc., etc.

Jackson street, between Levee and Third.

TERMS CASH. St. Paul, Minn.

In the Department of LIQUORS AND SEGARS our stock will be found large and complete at all times, and at prices to suit the views of the closest buyers.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

S. P. & P. F. HODGES,

DEALERS IN FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

Sole Agents for

Russell & Co's massillon threshing machines; Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo threshing machines; Wheeler, Melick and Co's horse horse threshers and cleaners; Schuttler's celebrated Chicago wagons; McCormick's reaper and mower. J. I. Manny's reaper and mower. Badger State reaper and mower. John A. Woodward's improved smut machine and separator combined.

Besides, we keep constantly on hand Molineand Rock Island Plows, Excelsior Grain Fans, Re-volving Horse Rakes, Cornshellers, Hay and Straw Cutters, Grindstones, Scythetones, Grain Cradles, Hoes, Forks, Scythes, Smiths, Sh. rels, Spades, &c.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times. Descriptive Pamphlets of Machinery furnished on application to THIRD STREET, CORNER OF SIDLEY, } S. P. & P. F. HODGES. Near the Lower Levee, St. Paul.

In Probate Court.—Carver County, State of Minnesota.

At a special term of the Probate court, held in and for the county of Carver on the second day of December A. D. 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of R. M. Kennedy deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Jeannette Kennedy praying for reasons therein set forth that the last will and testament of R. M. Kennedy be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary issue to herself. It is ordered that Monday the 5th day of January, A. D. 1863, at two o'clock in the afternoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of the Probate court then to be held at the office of the Judge of Probate at Chaska, county and state aforesaid, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Valley Herald," a weekly newspaper published at Chaska, county and state aforesaid for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

Dated Chaska, Dec. 2nd, 1862. Judge of Probate.

State of Minnesota, County of Carver.

To A. B. FAILING: You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of Samuel Adams the plaintiff amounting to the sum of \$82.81-10/100.

Now unless you shall appear before J. S. Letford a Justice of the Peace in and for said county at his office in the town of Carver in said county on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1863 at 10 o'clock a. m., judgment will be rendered against you and the property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 9th day of December A. D. 1862.

FRANK WARNER, Atty for Pl's, Plaintiff.

Things About

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

EDITED BY - - - SCRIPTOREN.

January 31, 1863

A MOON-LIGHT ADVENTURE.—We resolved a few evenings since that we wouldn't be a dunce all our life, and pass from earth "unwept and unsung," without even knowing how to skate; so, off we started in search of some slippery place whereon we could make our debut. We succeeded, and after spending some time in arranging the preliminaries we started out with a stout heart upon the glassy surface, supported by as many as could conveniently get hold of our coat-tail, and after performing several daring feats while thus supported, our heart began to beat with a feeling of triumph and victory; so much so that we requested our assistants to retire to the rear, while by a couple of graceful dashes (so we thought) we were soon out of reach of the tittering auditors, who we presume were "splitting their sides;" but, thought we, let 'em split, we're all o. k.; but alas for the delusion of hope! directly, could it be that we were suddenly transferred to some celestial region, where stars, moons, rainbows, blue-bells and sun-flowers reigned supreme? That, for some moments was the question; one that the principle actor in this comedy failed to solve, until, as the various luminaries of various kinds and sizes began to disappear in the distance, oh, horror of horrors! we came to the conclusion that we had got a fall! It is needless to add that we retired from the stage, fully satisfied to die without any further knowledge of the popular amusement known as "skating."

THE WOODLAND IN FULL BLOOM.—For the past few mornings no sight could be more grand, or strictly beautiful, than was furnished by the neighboring forest in its robe of glittering frost, which, when the sun shone upon it, resembled one solid mass of sparkling jewels, interspersed with roses of the purest white. We have heard an eminent man of this State, say, that nothing artificial could compare with this simple work of nature. "So say we," nothing, nothing, to existence by man can for a moment stand a comparison; and but few in nature's vast catalogue. The nearest parallel that occurs to our mind just now, is a Minnesota prairie in Spring-time, when fully dressed in its richest gown of countless flowers of numberless hues and varieties, peering just above their bed of gauzy green. This for one, we think, ranks among the first of nature's choicest exhibitions.

THE 22ND.—We have heard it whispered around that a good time was to be had in our village on the 22nd of February, in the shape of a "grand hop," accompanied, of course, by a rousing supper, addresses by leading citizens, &c. We would say that some thing of the sort would just fill our eye to a nicety, and we are in favor of getting up something or other for the purpose of properly regarding that day, which now should be placed as one of the first among all other holidays. We are in favor of celebrating the birthday of the Father of our country while we may do so without restriction, as by the time another 22nd rolls around it may be considered *felony* to regard that day.

HOG STORIES VS. FISH STORIES.—The St. Paul Press of a late issue chronicles the account of a "pig" that was brought to one of the markets of that city, which weighed when dressed, *seven hundred pounds!* and when butchered was only *eighteen months old!!* Now, Mr. Press man, we always had a failing in favor of big stories, startling rumors, and the like, but we are willing to confess that this "pig story" suits us too well, and beats any two "fish stories" we ever heard.

SOMEWHAT REMARKABLE.—We were surprised on last Sunday morning to find, upon going out door, a very dense fog settled all along the valley. The night was a sharp, clear, freezing one, the thermometer indicating at 7 o'clock in the morning, the temperature to be within eight degrees of zero—hence our surprise to find such freezing cold weather accompanied by so dense a fog. We know of no reason for this strange phenomenon, unless it was occasioned by President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation?

HOOP POLES.—The trade in this article appears to be considerable of a business in this market; load after load is coming in and being stacked preparatory to being shipped upon the opening of navigation to points below. We understand the largest quantity is intended for the State Prison at Stillwater for the convicts to work upon. Good for them; it will learn the miserable cuss to take a joke, though it should come in the shape of a hoop-pole.

PORK.—Dead swine are coming into market like hot cakes of late. In fact, for the week past we have been compelled to look so many great, grinning monsters in the face, that we fear lest we have a turn of the "night-mare," (or hog.) We should judge that the majority of these poor unfortunate porkers died happily, as they almost invariably had a corn-cob in their mouth.

DOING WELL.—Since the recent snow the roads have been full of teams, engaged in hauling grain to the different mills in the country. We understand the Jordan as well as the Shakopee mills are jammed full to the roof, and thousands of bushels still arriving. This, we can safely call the miller's harvest.

THE NEW ROAD AGAIN.—A petition to the Legislature is in circulation for the proposed State Road on the Chaska side of the Minnesota river. Those desirous of signing it can do so by calling at the stores or upon James Delamater Esq., for the next two or three days. Come one, come all, and swell the list. Surveyor Brunius is completing his design of the survey, and when completed it will be sent together with the petition to Hon. C. A. Warner, who will make a State road of it as quick as "any other man."

COURT COMMISSIONER.—We understand that Capt. W. R. Baxter has resigned the office of Court Commissioner for this County and J. A. Sargent Esq., has been appointed by the Hon. Judge Vanberg in his stead. Though the office is of but little pecuniary benefit, it is one of some dignity and responsibility, and confers a new title upon the worthy incumbent. We congratulate our former respectal associate, in view of his being able to sit as the Judge of a "Court at Chambers." To be as correct in his decisions at law as he is in questions of equity "twixt man and man," we venture the assertion that no minor at his court will go away dissatisfied or injured.

ALL THE RAGE.—For the past week, we notice, white moustaches have been "all the go." For particulars in the art—acquire of Jack-facet.

WHY are the Legal-tender notes like the ancient Jews.—Ans.—Because they are the descendants of Abraham, and know not that their Redeemer live-h.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Sea Farer."—When you see a dog with a stumpy tail, it is to be presumed that it has either been cut off or driven up. Any more such one-horse questions to ask?

"Miss Isaacson."—No, we never regarded it as advisable for a young lady to "put" in the presence of her intended—unless she feels like it.

"Bob."—You should never drink anything stronger than "forty-rod" whiskey when you wish to make a good appearance in company.

"X. Q."—It is not customary to skate with your "Arabella" in summer-time; not half so much so as for fools to ask silly questions in winter.

Oh, yes, "Jane," if a young man asks you to accompany him to a dance on Saturday night, go by all means; provided he is handsome, and you are a dancing character; but before engaging yourself always inquire of some disinterested party whether it is a "nigger dance."

"This world is not so bad a world as some would like to make it; but whether good or whether bad depends on how you take it." "That's what's the matter."

"Tom, was you ever 'fooled' on the 1st of April?" "You'r right I was; I was born on that day!"

CHASKA MARKET.

Flour	\$1.50 @ 5.00
Wheat	85 9.5
Corn	30 3.5
Oats	50 60
Barley	50 5.5
Rye	30 3.0
Beans	1.00 1.25
Potatoes	25 2.5
Salt	6.75 12
Butter	12 1.00
Eggs	10 1.00
Cranberries	10 1.00
Hides, dry	10 1.00
Do, green	4 5

C. L. YALE, JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.

YALE & CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEATHER!

FINDINGS,

saddlery Hardware,

&c. &c.

CORNER OF THIRD & ST. PETER STREETS

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

OAK AND HEMLOCK

LEATHERS;

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CALF AND KIP

Always on Hand.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

J. B. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

HARDWARE PUTTING GOAL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line including

Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Chains

Am. Visco, Axes, &c.

Also the celebrated

St. Paul Clipper and Rock

Island Clipper Plows.

Which are so well and favorably known, all of

which will be sold at the lowest price for cash.

Wholesale on "Kick" between Minnesota and

Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

FAIRCHILD & PEASE

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants;

St. Paul, Minn.,

Have two large rooms in the FIRE-PROOF

Block, near the Bridge, where they receive

all kinds of Goods and Ware

FOR PRIVATE SALE OR AT AUCTION.

Merchants' stocks, household goods, and com-

modities, of every character, solicited from the

Minnesota Valley. These refer to any and all the

business or merchandise of St. Paul.

State of Minnesota, County of Carver.

To Allen B. Fairchild,

You are hereby notified that a writ of

Attachment has been issued against you, and

your property attached, to satisfy the

claim of J. J. Jones, Plaintiff, against you, for

the sum of five hundred and sixty-two

dollars and sixteen cents. Now unless you shall

appear before J. S. Letford Esq., a Justice

of the Peace for said County at the 24th

day of January, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock

in the afternoon, and answer to the return

of said writ, and your property sold to pay the

debt.

Dated this 1st day of Jan. A. D. 1863.

W. B. GINSWOLD, James J. Jones, S. J.

Att'y for Plffs. Jesse B. Hill, Plaintiff.

THE

Home Journal

FOR 1863.

A new series of this universally popular family

newspaper will be commenced on the first

day of January next—printed, as heretofore, on

the finest of paper, and with the best of type.

We have the pleasure in informing the public

that our contributors for the coming year, will

be our old friends and colleagues

Theodore S. Fay.

We have in preparation, also, for the coming

year, several

Very thrilling stories.

Some of the best living pen are engaged for us.

We are anticipating for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of our forthcoming

sketches of

Travels and Adventures.

But the feature of our Journal, which we have

not yet mentioned is our "Home Journal," a series

of all its publications as the exponent of

Refined Society.

Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion

in New York and the other capitals, is especially

valuable in this respect.

The Editors

will give the Journal their constant attention as

before, "the gauge on, in the eventful scenes

and phases of the country.

Terms:—For one copy \$2; for three copies

\$5; one copy three years \$10; for a club of

seven, \$10; for a club of fifteen, \$20; and at

that rate for a larger club, always in ad-

vance.

MORRIS & WILMS.

Editors & Proprietors, 107 Fulton St., N. Y.

WM. R. MILLER,

AUCTION

and Commission Merchant.

Third Street,

Between Jackson and Robert,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Money advanced on commission.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

Shakopee, - - - Minnesota.

SHERARD & PERSHALL,

Proprietors.

General Stage and Northwestern Express

Office.

Mortgage Foreclosure and Sale

Name of Mortgagee—David J. Ellis.

Name of Mortgagee—E. E. Field.

Mortgage made April 20, A. D. 1857.

Mortgage made May 2, A. D. 1857.

at 11 1/4 o'clock a. m. to Book "A" of Mortgages page

164, in the office of the Register of

Deeds of Carver County, Minnesota.

Description of mortgaged premises—the south

east quarter of section No. eight 18th township

No. one hundred and sixteen (116) of range No.

twenty six (26), situated in Carver County, Min-

nesota.

Amount claimed to be due on the said mort-

gage at the date of this notice is the sum of

two hundred and seven-y-six dollars

(\$276.06).

Default having been made in the conditions

of said mortgage by the non payment of the

sum thereby secured, and proceedings at law or

in equity having been instituted to recover the

said mortgage debt, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will

be foreclosed and that the said mortgage pre-

sums will be paid by a power of sale contained

in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in

such case made and provided, be sold at public

conducat to the top of the Sheriff's Office of Car-

ver County, Minnesota, on the 24th day of

October, A. D. 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., by the

Sheriff of said County, to pay said debt and legal

charges.

D. J. ELLIS, Mortgagee.

D. J. ELLIS, Atty. for Mortgagee.

Dated at St. Paul July 25, 1862.

State of Minnesota, County of Carver, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Du-

rois, late of the village of Chaska county and

state aforesaid, deceased, intestate.

A special term of the Probate court held

at the county of Carver on the 24th day of

October, A. D. 1862.

On reading and filing the petition of Eliza

DuRois widow of the said Frederick DuRois

deceased, praying for the administration of

the letters of administration issue to herself;

It is ordered that Friday the 21st day of Novem-

ber, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

in the County of Carver in the Town of Chaska,

in the County aforesaid, be assigned for the hearing

of said petition and if persons interested in said

estate are opposed to the granting of the

probate of said letters, they must appear at the

hearing and be heard, and if they fail to appear

at the time and place so assigned, the probate

of said letters shall not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner

give notice to all persons interested in the

probate of said letters, by causing a copy of this

order to be published in the "Valley Herald," a

weekly newspaper published at Chaska, County

and state aforesaid, for three successive weeks

preceeding the said day of hearing.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County

of Carver, Minnesota, this 24th day of October,

1862.

FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate.

MARVIN'S CROCKERY HOUSE

TO THE MERCHANTS, HOTEL KEEPERS

AND

RESIDENTS OF THE

MINNESOTA VALLEY.

R. MARVIN is selling Crockery &c. Glass

at St. Louis prices. Selling strictly for

CASH.

With the largest stock of Goods ever kept in the

State, he is able to supply any demand

in his line of business.

IMPORTING

His goods direct from Europe, and personally

selecting them, he is able and willing to

sell cheap. No necessity exists

for Merchant to go far-

ther, as there is

not a larger and better selected stock in the

North-west. N. B.—A large stock of

Common Goods.

St. Paul, Oct. 24th.

53 3m

LEATHER.—KESSLER & REHL.

Importers, Tanners, and

CURRIERS!

Are now receiving and will keep constantly

on hand the largest and best stock of Leather

and Harness in the State, consisting of—

Spanish Saddle Leather, Shoes and Saddle Straps

of all kinds. Also French Kip Skins,

Black Leather, Country Kip Skins,

Buttle Leather,

Trunk and Saddle Leather, and Saddle

Leather, &c. &c.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of

Leather, &c. &c.

Also a large stock of

Trunk and Saddle Leather, and Saddle

Leather, &c. &c.

Also a large stock of

Trunk and Saddle Leather, and Saddle

Leather, &c. &c.

Also a large stock of

Trunk and Saddle Leather, and Saddle

Leather, &c. &c.

Also a large stock of

Trunk and Saddle Leather, and Saddle

Leather, &c. &c.

